

April 28, 1998

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20436

MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE UNITED STATES
SENATE ON PROPOSED TARIFF LEGISLATION¹

Bill no., sponsor, and sponsor's state: S. 1624 (105th Congress), Senator Roth (DE).

Companion bill: None.

Title as introduced: To suspend temporarily the duty on piperonyl butoxide.

Summary of bill:²

The bill would suspend through December 31, 2000, the column 1-general rate of duty on piperonyl butoxide, with no effect on the special and column 2 rates of duty for this product.

Effective date: 15 days after enactment.

Retroactive effect: None.

Statement of purpose:

The sponsor, Senator Roth, stated in the *Congressional Record* that he introduced certain bills:

...to suspend temporarily the imposition of duties on imports of certain chemicals used in the production of pesticides... By temporarily suspending the imposition of duties, these bills would help AgrEvo USA, a company located in Wilmington, Delaware, lower its cost of production and improve its competitiveness.³

Product description and uses:⁴

α -[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]-
4,5-methylenedioxy-2-propyltoluene: The product (also known as piperonyl butoxide) is derived chemically from the natural product, safrole, and usually is mixed with pyrethrum to make an effective insecticide. The principal use

¹Industry analyst: Cynthia Trainor (205-3354); attorney: Leo Webb (205-2599).

²See appendix A for definitions of tariff and trade agreement terms.

³Statement of Senator Roth, *Congressional Record*, Feb. 11, 1998, S664-S665.

⁴See technical comments section.

of piperonyl butoxide is as an insecticide synergist (i.e., an ingredient which assists the principal ingredient). It enhances the efficacy of both natural pyrethrum and commonly used synthetic pyrethroid insecticides to combat insect resistance to insecticides. These formulations are used in consumer insecticide aerosols, flea and tick products, and veterinary formulations. There reportedly is no equivalent or effective substitute for piperonyl butoxide.

Tariff treatment:⁵

<u>Product</u>	<u>HTS subheading</u>	<u>Col. 1-general rate of duty</u>
α -[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]-4,5-methylenedioxy-2-propyltoluene.....	2932.99.60	10.7% ad valorem

Structure of domestic industry (including competing products):

α -[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]-4,5-methylenedioxy-2-propyltoluene:

Piperonyl butoxide is manufactured by two domestic companies, Alpha Laboratories (Denver, CO) and Nipa Hardwicke, Inc. (Elgin, SC). Although there is no chemical directly competitive with the subject chemical when it is used as an insecticide synergist, other U.S. insecticide producers make insecticide products that compete with end-use insecticide product lines which incorporate piperonyl butoxide.

Competing products:

Over 100 potentially competitive insecticides are produced by more than 20 U.S. companies. Evolution in product selection is rapid, because insects develop resistance to old products, new chemicals are developed with fewer environmental problems, and other new chemicals are developed that attain the same or greater insect-killing power with lower application levels.

Private-sector views:

The Commission contacted five companies, the two domestic producers of piperonyl butoxide and three companies which produce competing products.⁶ The companies had not submitted any written comments as of the date of preparation of this report.

⁵See appendix B for column 1-special and column 2 duty rates.

⁶Telephone conversations with Mrs. Toby Titman, President, Alpha Laboratories, Denver, CO, on Apr. 6, 1998; Mr. Robert H. Varland, Vice President, Nipa Hardwicke, Inc., Wilmington, DE, on Apr. 6, 1998; Dr. Edgar L. Ready, III, Manager, Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Zeneca Ag Products, Wilmington, DE, on Apr. 3, 1998; Mr. Heine, Director, International Trade and Investment, E.I. duPont de Nemours and Co., Inc., Washington, DC, Apr. 3, 1998; and with Mr. Thomas Campbell, Manager, Federal Government Relations, DowElanco, Washington, DC, on Apr. 3, 1998.

U.S. consumption:

α -[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]- 4,5-methylenedioxy-2-propyltoluene:	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>
	-----(\$1,000)-----		
U.S. production.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
U.S. imports.....	(2)	(2)	(2)
U.S. exports.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Apparent U.S. consumption.....	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹Production data cannot be presented; publication would divulge confidential business information.

²U. S. imports of this product are classified in a residual, or “basket,” subheading.

Principal import sources: Italy.

Principal export markets: None.

Effect on customs revenue:⁷

Future (1998-2000) effect: Actual dutiable import values for this product are not publicly available. However, according to a representative of AgrEvo USA,⁸ the estimated average annual revenue loss is expected to be less than \$100,000 during the period.

Retroactive effect: Not applicable.

Technical comments:

The Commission suggests that the chemical name for piperonyl butoxide be presented in Section I as α -[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]-4,5-methylenedioxy-2-propyltoluene to reflect standard industry nomenclature (as set forth in the 1997 edition of the *Farm Chemicals Handbook*).

⁷Actual revenue loss may be understated in the event of a significant increase in imports over the duty suspension period.

⁸Staff telephone conversations with Mr. Kenneth D. Morris of AgrEvo USA on Apr. 1 and 3, 1998.

APPENDIX A

TARIFF AND TRADE AGREEMENT TERMS

In the **Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States** (HTS), chapters 1 through 97 cover all goods in trade and incorporate in the tariff nomenclature the internationally adopted Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System through the 6-digit level of product description. Subordinate 8-digit product subdivisions, either enacted by Congress or proclaimed by the President, allow more narrowly applicable duty rates; 10-digit administrative statistical reporting numbers provide data of national interest. Chapters 98 and 99 contain special U.S. classifications and temporary rate provisions, respectively. The HTS replaced the **Tariff Schedules of the United States** (TSUS) effective January 1, 1989.

Duty rates in the **general** subcolumn of HTS column 1 are most-favored-nation (MFN) rates, many of which have been eliminated or are being reduced as concessions resulting from the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Column 1-general duty rates apply to all countries except those enumerated in HTS general note 3(b) (Afghanistan, Cuba, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam), which are subject to the statutory rates set forth in **column 2**. Specified goods from designated MFN-eligible countries may be eligible for reduced rates of duty or for duty-free entry under one or more preferential tariff programs. Such tariff treatment is set forth in the **special** subcolumn of HTS rate of duty column 1 or in the general notes. If eligibility for special tariff rates is not claimed or established, goods are dutiable at column 1-general rates. The HTS does not enumerate those countries as to which a total or partial embargo has been declared.

The **Generalized System of Preferences** (GSP) affords nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries to aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and exports. The U.S. GSP, enacted in title V of the Trade Act of 1974 for 10 years and extended several times thereafter, applies to merchandise imported on or after January 1, 1976 and before the close of June 30, 1998. Indicated by the symbol "A", "A*", or "A+" in the special subcolumn, the GSP provides duty-free entry to eligible articles the product of and imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries, as set forth in general note 4 to the HTS.

The **Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act** (CBERA) affords nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries in the Caribbean Basin area to aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and exports. The CBERA, enacted in title II of Public Law 98-67, implemented by Presidential Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, and amended by the Customs and Trade Act of 1990, applies to merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1984. Indicated by the symbol "E" or "E*" in the special subcolumn, the CBERA provides duty-free entry to eligible articles, and reduced-duty treatment to certain other articles, which are the product of and imported directly from designated countries, as set forth in general note 7 to the HTS.

Free rates of duty in the special subcolumn followed by the symbol "IL" are applicable to products of Israel under the **United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act** of 1985 (IFTA), as provided in general note 8 to the HTS.

Preferential nonreciprocal duty-free or reduced-duty treatment in the special subcolumn followed by the symbol "J" or "J*" in parentheses is afforded to eligible articles the product of designated beneficiary countries under the **Andean Trade Preference Act** (ATPA), enacted as title II of Public Law 102-182 and implemented by Presidential Proclamation 6455 of July 2, 1992 (effective July 22, 1992), as set forth in general note 11 to the HTS.

Preferential or free rates of duty in the special subcolumn followed by the symbol "CA" are applicable to eligible goods of Canada, and rates followed by the symbol "MX" are applicable to eligible goods of Mexico, under the **North American Free Trade Agreement**, as provided in general note 12 to the HTS and implemented effective January 1, 1994 by Presidential Proclamation 6641 of December 15, 1993. Goods must originate in the NAFTA region under rules set forth in general note 12(t) and meet other requirements of the note and applicable regulations.

Other special tariff treatment applies to particular **products of insular possessions** (general note 3(a)(iv)), **products of the West Bank and Gaza Strip** (general note 3(a)(v)), goods covered by the **Automotive Products Trade Act** (APTA) (general note 5) and the **Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft** (ATCA) (general note 6), **articles imported from freely associated states** (general note 10), **pharmaceutical products** (general note 13), and **intermediate chemicals for dyes** (general note 14).

The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994** (GATT 1994), pursuant to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, is based upon the earlier GATT 1947 (61 Stat. (pt. 5) A58; 8 UST (pt. 2) 1786) as the primary multilateral system of disciplines and principles governing international trade. Signatories' obligations under both the 1994 and 1947 agreements focus upon most-favored-nation treatment, the maintenance of scheduled concession rates of duty, and national treatment for imported products; the GATT also provides the legal framework for customs valuation standards, "escape clause" (emergency) actions, antidumping and countervailing duties, dispute settlement, and other measures. The results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral tariff negotiations are set forth by way of separate schedules of concessions for each participating contracting party, with the U.S. schedule designated as Schedule XX.

Pursuant to the **Agreement on Textiles and Clothing** (ATC) of the GATT 1994, member countries are phasing out restrictions on imports under the prior "Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles" (known as the **Multifiber Arrangement** (MFA)). Under the MFA, which was a departure from GATT 1947 provisions, importing and exporting countries negotiated bilateral agreements limiting textile and apparel shipments, and importing countries could take unilateral action in the absence or violation of an agreement. Quantitative limits had been established on imported textiles and apparel of cotton, other vegetable fibers, wool, man-made fibers or silk blends in an effort to prevent or limit market disruption in the importing countries. The ATC establishes notification and safeguard procedures, along with other rules concerning the customs treatment of textile and apparel shipments, and calls for the eventual complete integration of this sector into the GATT 1994 over a ten-year period, or by Jan. 1, 2005.

Rev. 8/12/97

APPENDIX B

**SELECTED PORTIONS OF THE
HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES**

(Appendix not included in the electronic version of this report.)

105TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1624

To suspend temporarily the duty on piperonyl butoxide.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 11, 1998

Mr. ROTH introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To suspend temporarily the duty on piperonyl butoxide.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of
5 the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is
6 amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following
7 new heading:

“	9902.32.99	5-[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]m ethyl]-6-propyl-1,3-benzodioxole (piperonyl butoxide) (CAS No. 51-03-6) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2000	”.
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8 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by
9 this section applies with respect to goods entered, or with-

- 1 drawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the
- 2 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

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